British Packet
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

House of Representatives of the Province.

The *Gaceta* of 10th inst., contains the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of the 5th.

On the opening thereof, various petitions were read, praying that Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, be elected as Governor and Captain General of the Province, for the same period and with the same powers with which he was invested by the law of 7th March 1835.— These petitions were from the parishes of this City, signed by 6201 citizens, and from various districts of the country, signed by 9526 citizens. There were besides 20 signatures from the officers of the first squadron of the 6th regiment of militia cavalry, and a note from the Commander of the Canton Tapalque, (Bernardo Echevarria,) petitioning in the name of the friendly Indians the re-election of General Rosas, they having expressed to said Commander their earnest entreaties to that effect.

Señor Garrigós, moved that said petitions, with the names attached to them, be published in one work, as being important historical documents, which would be sought after with avidity by posterity, and that the expense of printing them be provided for by the Executive. After a few words from Señores Mancilla and Irigoyen, the motion was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the election of Governor, when 39 members voted for the re-election of General Rosas, and one (Prudencio Rosas) for Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, upon which the President declared that the citizen Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, was elected Governor and Captain General of the Province.

Señor Garrigós, in the course of a long speech, said, that "when the Republic was suffering from foreign aggression, which it had not provoked; and when the leaders of the odious unitarians were bent upon raising rebellion and anarchy in the Confederate Provinces, who could the House more properly elect as Governor, than the Argentine hero, who with as much *energy* as *judgment*, had preserved domestic peace, foiled the iniquitous machinations of the anarchists, and sustained with honor and glory the grand cause of the Confederation, and of American liberty and independence? Who but him under the present circumstances of the country could keep firmly together the links of the chain, which bind the social community by means of subordination; a government strong by the law, is more and more necessary to oppose a powerful resistance to the intrigues of the execrable enemies of order. What would be the situation of the country if a weak government was at this moment set up; divested of those extraordinary powers, which Republics at all times have granted when the public weal demand them: it would be both impotent and short lived; extraordinary times requiring extraordinary measures. It is therefore necessary that the authority be invested with those powers so that it can act with promptitude. In other epochs, bayonets would have been required to effect this, but in the present enlightened age a force exists beyond all this, viz:—public opinion, and this opinion can only be acquired by remarkable services to the country and heroic virtues. Happily the Citizen whom the House has just elected to preside over the country, adds to these distinguished qualities, wisdom, energy, disinterestedness and *talent*. A Republican by principle, the honor and dignity of the country is to him above every thing, religious without fanaticism, indefatigable and firm in his public duties; as magnanimous in the midst of triumph as brave in danger, he has experienced during his long career the protection of Divine Providence, and been the cause *of immense benefits to his native land*. His countrymen feeling towards him esteem, gratitude and respect, look upon his remaining at the head of public affairs as a guarantee of order, the precursor of the complete success of the great national cause of the Argentine Confederation, its liberty, independence, and the extermination of its ferocious enemies, the odious unitarians. If the burthen now imposed upon him be great, his love of country will enable him to bear it; immense is the sacrifice demanded of him, but upon him depends the national existence, which would be endangered without his efficacious and powerful aid. The firmness and wisdom which this eminent Republican has displayed in his governmental acts, have gained for him the admiration and gratitude of the people of this Continent, and the respect and esteem of the Argentines. To him is owing the tranquility of the country, the fomentation of public wealth in the country districts, the extermination of the hostile indians, and the defeat of the brutal unitarians in every encounter they have had with the faithful and brave federals.—And who has not admired his noble resistance to the agents of France, who unjustly wish to force a free and independent nation to accept humiliating stipulations, injurious to its dignity and in opposition to its laws. It does indeed seem inexplicable that *this same nation should* have pursued a course so very different in its dispute with the Republic of the north; evinced such deference to the exigencies of Russia as it regards Belgium, her natural ally, and Austria as it regards Ancona; the agents of this nation so yielding to those governments, abuse their power to injure a Republic which has given no offence to France. It is even yet more inexplicable, that agents of this nation, not content with the unjust blockade which has continued for two years, have taken every means to foment civil war in the Confederate Provinces. And can they think in this manner to ruin the Argentine Republic, possessing as it does the means not only to annihilate domestic anarchy, but to repel foreign attack. It is only necessary to refer to history to know that even in the midst of the disasters produced by civil war, people have made themselves more warlike and more respected. England was extremely powerful under the protectorate of Cromwell, after the wars of the long Parliament; Germany did not obtain many advantagec over the Turks until after their civil wars, and the Spaniards at the conclusion of the war of the succession, sent a force to Sicily which was the admiration of Europe. But examples need not be looked for so distant from this hemisphere, view Mexico and the exertions against the despot of Peru and Bolivia, when he endeavoured to destroy them by means of civil war, and this country has never been stronger than at the present moment, when it is sought to ruin it by civil war. It has an army in campaign, numerous, warlike and brave, which has defeated the unitarian brutes in every encounter, and will shortly exterminate them. An army of reserve it also possesses, composed of faithful and brave federals, ready to march where the authority may order, and the national spirit has arrived to that degree of enthusiasm that every citizen is a soldier, and every soldier a hero, eager to combat those who should dare to attack American liberty and independence. *In fine, an entire people offer* person and property in defence of the national prerogatives. This is doubtless a gratifying spectacle to the friends of liberty. Providence has so ordered that the means taken to weaken the country, have contributed to strengthen it. There is then every reason to expect that the leaders of the odious unitarian band, supported as they are by foreign protection, and the same elements which the tyrant Santa Cruz employed, will meet with the same fate as the reward of their infamous treason. The mass of the people has declared against the liberticides, and its voice will be irresistible. Nevertheless its success will be more certain under able direction; this it will obtain from the worthy Chief this day re-elected, and whose glorious career will be an epoch in the history of this country. He has merited its approbation and gratitude, and it is the bounden duty of the Representation of the Province to give a solemn testimony thereof."

Señor Garrigós concluded his speech by proposing the following project, which was read by the Secretary, and referred to a special committee named by the President, viz:—Señores Lahitte, Baldomero Garcia, Mancilla, Torres and Garrigós.

Art. 1.—The Hon. House of Representatives approves of the use wh ch H. E. the Governor of the Province, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, has made of the extraordinary powers with which he was invested by the Law of the 7th of March 1835.

2.—It votes its thanks to the worthy Chief of the State, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, for *the zeal, patriotism, wisdom and energy*, with which he has sustained the sacred cause of the Argentine Confederation, and American liberty and independence.

3.—A Committee of the House, composed of three Representatives, named by the President, shall express verbally to Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas this vote, on the day and hour he may appoint.

4.—Let this be communicated to the Executive.

RUSSIA AND THE MOON.

In the January number of *Correspondanie Astronomique* of Baron Von Jack, there is a calculation, according to which the Russia empire exceeds the *terra firma* in the moon by 123,785 square leagues? The diameter of the moon is 893 leagues; consequently the surface 2,505,261 square leagues. If in the moon, as in our earth, the fluid part, which we call sea, covers two-thirds of the surface, only 835,087 square miles remain for the *terra firma*. Now according to the calculation made in the year 1818, the Russian empire extends over a surface of 958,972 square leagues, the possessions in America included; consequently the excess remains as above stated. According to another calculation, the Russian empire extends over 174 degree of longitude and 36½ of latitude.—It contains about 2-19th parts of the *terra firma*, the 14th part of our hemisphere, and the 28th part of our earth. The population is about 45,271,469 souls, 1,000,000 of savages, and 340,000 nobleman not included.

Mirror.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Bank notes in circulation on 26th ult., 34,058,540 dollars.

Buenos Ayres, March 7th, 1840.—
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.—

It being an object of primary importance to replace the considerable quantity of copper-money, which has disappeared from circulation, so as to alleviate the injury inflicted on the inhabitants, and cut short the abuse introduced of emitting tickets on private guarantee: the government on view of the exposition of the Directors of the Mint, and in conformity with the Report of the Committee of Finance, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1.—The Mint is authorised to replace the deficient copper-money, with other money of the same metal, which shall represent the value of half a real, one and two reals, according to the approved models, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, which shall be put in circulation.

2.—The tickets emitted by private individuals, shall be valid until the 30th of April next, but must be collected within two months from the date of the present decree.

3.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

MANUEL INSIARTE.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

The town was again illuminated on the night of Friday the 6th inst., in honor of the re-election of General Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province; military music paraded the streets as on the previous evening, with this difference, that they each took a separate route. A profusion of rockets were discharged.

The London Penny Cyclopædia gets on famously, it having already got through more than half the alphabet. The number for November last, (the last we have received,) comes down to the letters N I S.

The following is an extract from page 213 of that number.

NICOTIA'NA TABA'CUM, an annual plant, of which the leaves are used in a variety of forms and ways, and also in medicine. The dried leaves are large, long, entire, smooth, somewhat glutinous, and of a brown colour, with a peculiar stupifying odour, and an acrid, nauseous, bitter taste. The processes of maceration and partial fermentation, and admixture of different substances, render it more agreeable in the dried than in the fresh state. The analysis of tobacco shows its chief ingredients to be:—1st, a tobacco-camphor, called nicotian, or nicotianin, which crystallizes, and is solid at the ordinary temperature of the air; has a faint odour of tobacco, with a warm, bitterish, aromatic, but not acrid taste, and is not possessed of any narcotic power; if applied to the nostrils, it causes sneezing; and if a grain be taken into the stomach, it creates uneasiness and giddiness. It is called by some the acid principle of tobacco, and if such be its nature, it is most probably combined in the herb with, 2nd, nicotina, an alkaloid, which, like conia, does not exist at ordinary temperatures in a solid form, but in a fluid and volatile state, having an oily appearance.

The empyreumatic oil of tobacco appears to be formed during the destructive combustion, and does not exist naturally in the leaf, but is probably formed at the expense of the nicotina. It does not therefore exist in the infusion of tobacco, the mode of action of which differs in several respects from the other forms in which it is employed. The active part of the oil can be removed from it by washing with weak acetic acid. The products of tobacco when burnt, as in smoking, are:—carbonate of ammonia, nicotianin, empyreumatic oil, soot, and some gases.

Nicotina seems to be the formidable principle of tobacco when used in the solid form, or as an infusion; and the empyreumatic oil, when it is smoked, or when obtained by destructive distillation. The action of nicotina is highly poisonous; a quarter of a drop will kill a rabbit; one drop can destroy a dog. It is distinguished from the other alkaloids obtained from the tribe of the Solanaceæ by *not* causing dilatation of the pupil; the external application of it to the eye produces other very alarming narcotic symptoms. The tenth part of a grain put into the eye of a cat causes strong convulsions, with foaming at the mouth, quick respiration, accompanied with rattling in the throat and rapid palpitations of the heart, which can be heard at a considerable distance, staggering, and paralysis of the hinder extremities, which symptoms disappear in an hour.

The empyreumatic oil, in the quantity even of a single drop placed on the tongue, excites convulsions and coma, without affecting the heart. It may prove fatal in two minutes.

Tobacco is a very powerful agent, the active principles of which are extracted by water, either in the form of infusion or decoction.—The local effects of tobacco-leaves, or any preparation of them, are those of an acrid substance; hence when taken internally they cause vomiting and purging, pain of the stomach and intestines, followed by inflammation and ulceration. The external application occasions irritation of the part, and, if kept long in contact with it, inflammation: snuffing the prepared powder produces sneezing and increased secretion of mucus; chewing or smoking it causes increased seretion of saliva, with diminished appetite in those unaccustomed to its use.

Besides these local effects it has a secondary action, which results from the absorption of the active principles. It is immaterial by what channel they are introduced into the circulation: the same consequences follow, and affect on the one hand the intestinal canal, the lungs, and the heart; and on the other, the nervous centres of the brain and spinal chord. The former show themselves by nausea, vomiting, purging, pain and inflammation of the stomach, and here and there of the intestines; on the lungs, by the slower, painful, and irregular respiration; and after death the tissue of the lungs is found to be thicker, more injected with blood, and accumulations or extravasation of it. The action on the heart, or probably the nerves of the heart, manifests itself by irregular, generally slower pulsations, and by the heart losing its irritability sooner than after natural death; but the chief secondary action is on the brain and spinal chord, and this succeeds the external as well as internal application of it, but most so after injection into the rectum. Giddiness, weight, and pain of the head; deafness, a feeling like intoxication, staggering, trembling, general weariness of the muscles, with convulsive contraction of them, or cramps, general insensibility, sleepiness, and death are the consequences.

Tobacco must therefore be considered as a narcotic acrid poison. Habit reconciles the system to its action when used moderately, but nothing can secure the body from its irritative property and its ultimate absorption when employed in excess or incautiously. Uncontrollable fits of sneezing have produced death, and smoking a number of pipes or cigars has also caused death. The use of an infusion as a wash to the head in ringworm, or against the itch, has produced death by absorption through the abraded surface. The greater number of fatal cases have resulted from the employment of it as an injection into the rectum, either against worms, or, by a most singular practice, in the form of smoke in the case of persons drowned, a custom which ought to be strongly censured and relinquished.

The few cases which can justify the use of so formidable an agent are those in which great relaxation of the muscles is wished; such as to reduce dislocations or hernias, or to remove obstructions in the intestines, in ileus, and similar diseases. But the utmost caution is here requisite; and an injection of uniform strength, as ordered in the 'Pharmacopœia,' is to be prepared, and thrown up in divided portions, under the direction and in the presence of the medical attendant. In case of over-dose, vital stimulants, such as brandy or ammonia, must be resorted to. The infusion of tobacco has been recommended as a dieuretic in some cases of dropsy; but it is a dangerous remedy, and seldom employed.

Against the common use of tobacco for snuffing or smoking it is perhaps useless to declaim. Chewing it is limited in a great measure to sailors, and it were to be wished that the practice of smoking were similarly restricted. The evils which follow indulgence in these customs are not very obvious, but that injury results is in most cases certain.

TOBACCO-PIPE CONTROVERSY.

A furious, and yet unappeased, controversy has lately raged in the newspapers, upon the question of the filthy nuisance of smoking tobacco—segars or pipe; and as in all other cases when men allow their passions to be heated by opposition, has run in great personalities between gentlemen who sign themselves Viator and Tabatiere. Whole columns of the newspapers have been occupied in discussing, in the first place, whether a man who smokes at all is a beast or not; and secondly, the argument has run into the comparative beastliness of smoking and snuffing. A future Hume, on looking over the journals, may thus sum up the merits of the case. About this period great hostilities arose between the advocates of segars and their opponents, which occupied the attention of thousands, who took a lively interest in the successful issue of the controversy. By the advocates for the practice it was urged with some plausibility of statement, that as to the pleasure of a segar, none but those who used them ought to express an opinion upon the point—that to appeal to experience, tobacco was in more universal use among nations than bread corn—that it had been known to stay the plague, and was the friend and companion of rich and poor. These statements were met with undisguised contempt, *and it was retaliated, that the practice of using* tobacco either by smoke or snuff, was a nuisance to others, thus infringing the very primary principles of civil liberty—that it led to drunkenness and debauch—that snuff spoiled the complexion—stopped the nose to the perception of odours—and that as to the ladies, they would positively spurn any approach of familiar friendship from a snuff-taker. This raised the concealed anger of the snuff takers, who had hitherto maintained a stubborn neutrality while the argument was kept to smoke. They replied both by wit and invective—they affirmed snuff to have a moral use—"Dust to dust"—would remind them of the brevity of life—that the king and ministers patronized the habit, and gave away £10,000 of snuff-boxes in every year—that as to the nose being blockaded, that was a happy circumstance to London residents, and enabled them to acquire the French accent more naturally—that as to the assumed yellowness of complexion complained of, it was only studious and Werter-like—and that as to the ladies refusing to be saluted by snuff-takers, that was a thing which modesty and prudence required them to sneeze at. The historian might add by way of reflection, that nothing could more clearly show the national freedom from anxious cares, when it was thought that the *public* took *interest in the comparative merits* of blackened teeth or a snuffy pocket-handkerchief.

The Inspector.

THE GUERILLA BROTHERS.

The spirit of chivalry which at one time shed a lustre *over the name of the unhappy Spaniard,* seemed to rekindle for a moment in the day of their degradation—when the giant tread of Napoleon echoed along the track in which the Roman, the Gaul, and the Moor had successively preceded him; and the annals of those desperate struggles which ensued, afford examples of high enthusiasm and heroic valour which seem to belong rather to the history of former times than to the dark and blotted page of the present.

Among the desperate adventurers of Merida's band were two brothers noted for their daring courage, if courage it may be termed, which sets every calculation of danger at defiance.—They had volunteered into the band at the same time; following the same fortunes, sharing the same dangers, and reaping the same glory, it may be supposed that unknown and unfriended as they were, the children of the same cradle would have clung to each other with a warm and confiding regard, but in its place a strange mysterious reserve seemed to govern their mutual intercourse. A superficial observer might sometimes have believed them to be enemies; but there was nothing of the bitterness or the

hypocrisy of hatred, either in their silence or their looks; and on one or two occasions, a burst of natural feeling was seen to break through the cold and gloomy exterior they had assumed.

These singularities of disposition were ascribed by their comrades to different causes; some attributed it to blighted love, others to the conflict of religious zeal with patriotic enthusiasm. By degrees as they pursued the dangers of war their confidence appeared to forsake them, their ardour became different from that instinctive impulse which prompts on young and fearless hearts to court danger for the very honour of opposing it; mistrust and suspicion usurped the place of fraternal affection; a cold reserve locked up in their bosoms every kindred sympathy; their noble emulation degenerated into a desperate and unnatural rivalship; even in the mad career of victory their enthusiasm seemed to bear some reference to the impenetrable thought which governed their destiny, and at length the fact became certain, from repeated observation, that the one only rushed into danger that the other might be forced, by some secret compact, to follow.

In one of the wildest solitudes of the Sierra Morena had the followers of Merida stationed *themselves to harass the march of the French* general. A desperate and bloody struggle was the result, and among those who most distinguished themselves in the fearful contest, were the Guerilla Brothers. One of them appeared to be the *directing genius* of the slaughter; wherever the fight was thickest, there was he foremost; at every cessation of actual struggle, his eyes were turned towards his brother, who, although seyerely wounded in the beginning of the engagement, was sti l seen sometimes by his side, but more frequently toiling after him in his furious career, vainly struggling to gain the place which the fierce and haughty glances of the other seemed to dare him to take. The signal for retreat had now sounded, and the Guerillas were suddenly beginning to separate, each taking a different route to their common rendezvous, thus melting away at once before the eyes of the baffled enemy, and eluding his grasp, just at the moment when fresh reinforcements from the glen assured him of being able to annihilate their slender force at one blow.

The foremost Guerilla, still unwounded, relinquished his prey at the sound, and, *dashing* into the trees, begun to re-ascend the mountain, when the clash of arms induced him to turn out of his path—and the next moment he beheld his brother, pale, bleeding, and almost exhausted, *sinking under the bayonet of a French* soldier. Who can paint the contending feelings which at this moment burst upon his mind—the mingled feelings of love, friendship, hatred, hope, fear, pity—all things that can warm, or chill, *or melt, or madden the* human heaat, were there present. A single blow could yet save him—but one bound, and his interposing arm would preserve the life of the son of his own mother—a single shout from his lips would scare away the slayer from his purpose.

It was but a moment—but one moment—the next the living statue started from his trance of horror—the blade quivered in his grasp—the blood rushed into his guilty face—and he sprung with a shout to the rescue. It was too late—the blow had descended; the dying Spaniard turned his face towards his brother, and they exchanged one look—the last.

The Guerilla's eyes *were still fixed on* the lifeless body of his brother, when their comrades came to bury the dead, and it was by main force that the living was separated from the dead. He now held in his hand a miniature *portrait, suspended by a richly* wrought gold chain, which he had apparently taken from the neck of his brother, and which corresponded with one he himself wore. These relics appeared, even in his present state, to be objects of the most jealous care; among many incoherent words he muttered Gnzman and Leonora, the former addressed to his brother, and the latter to some phantom of his fevered brain; but nothing transpired at which at that time could lead to the knowledge of his family or story.

The distracted Guerilla was taken to one of the few remaining convents amongst the hills, which the footsteps of violation and sacrilege had not yet entered, where he received every attention from the pious inmates, which his case required; where many months elapsed before either his mind or body acquired sufficient strength to admit of his going once more into the scenes of the world. One day he was missed from the chapel of the convent, at the time he had devoted, ever since the return of his reason, to penitence and prayer. Another day passed, and he came not; another, and another. It is not known whether, in some wandering of mind, he had strayed from his hospitable friends, and with the instinct which carries the dove, through unknown paths, to her distant home, had reached the valley in which the years of his boyhood were spent. But home he did return.

The light fell softly on the house he had come to seek—its well-known gardens, the trees, the walks—all things appeared unchanged. The Guerilla approached with a rapid step, but turned suddenly short before he had gained the door. "I will not scare her," muttered he, "with this haggard visage, in the blessed light of day!" and he retired to a distance, from which he might see the house without being perceived.

The last beams of day had at length faded in the valley, and he was astonished to perceive lights in almost every window; he became sick and faint, for the thought strnck him that Leonora was dead. At length an increased bustle stole on the night air, and he heard the sounds of music and mirth; a dreadful suspicion flashed on his mind, as he recognised an air commonly used in that province on occasions of nuptial fêtes! *and he rushed forward with impetuous* haste to the house.

The music and the dance were at the highest, when a confused sound from the porch reached the hall—the music ceased, the dancers stopped short in their career, and the Guerilla burst suddenly into the apartment, so pale, so haggard, so unlike the form of a living man, that it might have seemed, to that startled party, some reproving spirit, conjured up by their ill-timed mirth, from a deep and bloody grave.—All shrunk back aghast—except the bride, who fixed her eyes on the unexpected guest, while a death-like paleness overspread her countenance. "Leonora!" said the Guerilla; she started; stepped forward as if by an uncontrolable impulse, then suddenly paused, as if transfixed by some hideous recollection. With a trembling hand, the Guerilla undid the gold chains, and bending down, laid the portraits—both portraits of herself—at her feet; then, rising slowly, cast one long and melancholy look on the original, and saying, in a subdued and broken voice, while he crossed his hands on his bosom, "It is just!" *turned round and left the* apartment.

In vain the music resumed its loudest and wildest strains; in vain the dancers mingled again in the whirl; in vain the bridegroom lent his soothing caresses. The impression made on Leonora, by that dismal scene, was never effaced.

The two brothers had loved her with the most violent and impetuous passion, and she, though secretly preferring him who had just stood before her, in a romantic spirit of patriotism, had vowed that he only should obtain her love, who went forth to the battles of her insulted country, and *returned* with the brightest laurels: if either should fall, the survivor was to bring as a token, the portrait, which, with her own hand, she bound round his neck.

The news of the fight we have alluded to, had been accompanied with intelligence of the death of *both* brothers, probably owing to neither having been again seen in the band; and on this night, with the tears scarcely dry on her cheek, she had yielded an indifferent hand to the solicitations and menaces of her relations.

With regard to the Guerilla, nothing more was known with certainty of his fate; but the body of a man, answering his description, was found long after on the ridge of a distant hill, which overlooks the scene he had quitted.—Some earth was thrown over the remains, and a rude cross raised, according to the custom of the country, to mark the spot signalised by the guilt of man, or the vengeance of heaven.

Mirror.

The Duke of Wellington.

A certain noble lord, who was the duke's aide-de-camp, visited his grace early on the morning of the battle of Salamanca, and perceiving him lying on a very small camp bedstead, observed, "that his grace had not room *to turn himself*;" who immediately, in his usual characteristic manner, rejoined, "When you have lived so long and seen so much as I have, you will know, that when a general thinks of turning *in* his bed, it is full time to turn *out*."

Blue appears to be the most important of all colours in the gradations of society. A licensed beggar in Scotland, called a bedesman, is so privileged on receiving a *blue* gown. Pliny informs us that blue was the colour in which the Gauls clothed their slaves: and *blue* coats, for many ages, were the liveries of servants, apprentices, and even of younger brothers, as now of the Blue Coat Boys, and of other Blue Schools in the country. Women used to do penance in *blue* gowns. Is it not unseemly that blue which has hitherto been the colour of so many unenviable distinctions, should be the adopted emblem of liberty—*English True Blue!*

THREE FACES.

Three faces wears the doctor; when first sought
An angel's—and a god's the cure half wrought;
But when, that cure complete, he seeks his fee,
The devil looks then less lerrible than he.

This epigram is illustrated by the following conversation, which passed between Bouvart and a French marquis, whom he had attended during a long and severe indisposition. As he entered the chamber on a certain occasion, he was thus addressed by his patient: "Good day to you, Mr. Bouvart; I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me."—"I am sure of it," replied the doctor; "the very first expression you used convinces me of it."—"Pray explain yourself."—"Nothing more easy; in the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your *dearest friend*; as you began to get better, I was your *good Bouvart*; and now I am Mr. Bouvart; depend upon it you are quite recovered."

An ignorant young spendthrift wishing to borrow some money as privately as possible, was startled at reading the beginning of the bond, "Be it known to all men," and declared his unwillingness to sign, as it must certainly come to his father's ears.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at reduced prices, first rate gentlemen's boots, strong and light shoes and dress pumps, at No. 71 and 73 Calle de la Piedad. f22 4

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will be held at their Chapel on Saturday the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's Consul.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 14th March, 1840.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 12th of March, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns,

BRITISH. Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.

AMERICAN. Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 7.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 8.—Wind E. N. E. strong in the evening.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 9.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 10.—Wind E. strong in the evening.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 11.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 12.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 13.—Wind N. foggy in the morning.
No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

7th inst. Two French armed whale boats proceeded at half past 1 P. M. to the eastward, apparently with the intention of overhauling a small craft then in sight in that direction.

8th. The two whale boats above-mentioned returned to the outer roads this morning.

9th. Two whale boats left the outer roads early this morning, and returned after cruising a short time in the vicinity of Point Quilmes.

10th. The French schooner of war Forte, arrived from the eastward, and after signalising the Alcmene, proceeded without anchoring to Colonia. Beef boat arrived from Colonia and sailed. A French launch arrived from the northward, accompanied by a small boat with three men in it, supposed a prize. A launch and a whale boat were cruising last night off point Quilmes, and returned this morning to the outer roads on a signal being made from the Alcmene.

11th. At day break this morning a whale boat pursued by a French launch and a whale boat were observed near point Quilmes. The pursuit continued until the parties got within gun-shot of the National brig of war Eloisa, at the Boca, the French whale boat being at the time a head of her companion. The Eloisa fired two shot at the pursuers, upon which they put about and 'winded their way' back to the outer roads. The whale boat which had been pursued then came leisurely to the mole. She was from Montevideo. The shots fell beyond the French whale boat.

12th. The Forte arrived from Colonia, and sailed in the eveninig to the eastward. A whale boat and a launch were cruising as heretofore in the neighbourhood of Point Quilmes last night, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

13th. The Forte was in sight this morning standing down the river. A French launch and a whale boat were again cruising last night off point Quilmes, and returned this morning to head quarters.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 718th day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER during the week has been dry and somewhat warm. The thermometer on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was at 75, Wednesday 78, Thursday 80, Friday 82.

FATHER AND SON.

In the town of Galway, in Ireland, there is a very ancient stone house, over the door of which is very coarsely carved a death's head and cross bones. The circumstance which caused this emblem is curious.

About the time of Henry VII., or perhaps earlier, the town was in itself a palatinate, and all the law proceedings ran in the name of the mayor, who had also the power of pardoning or condemning criminals. John de Burgh, then mayor, was a very opulent merchant, and traded largely, especially with Cadiz, in Spain.—On some occasion he sent over his only son with a cargo to Don Alonzo Herrera, his correspondent there, who received young De Burgh with the greatest hospitality; and on his departure he sent with him on a visit his own son, together with a very large sum in specie to purchase merchandize. The young De Burgh, tempted by this wealth, with the assistance of two or three of the crew, the vessel being his father's, threw the young Spaniard overboard, and on his return appeared greatly distressed by the loss of his friend, who he pretended had died at sea of a fever. For some time this succeeded; but at length, on a quarrel between two of the sailors concerned in the murder, the whole business transpired, the men were seized, and instantly accused young De Burgh. The wretched father was obliged to mount the tribunal, to sit in judgment on his only son, and with his own lips to pronounce that sentence which left him childless, and at once blasted for ever the honor of an ancient and noble family. His fellow-citizens, who revered his virtues and pitied his misfortunes, saw with astonishment the fortitude with which he yielded to the cruel necessity, and heard him doom his son to a public and ignominious death on the following morning. Their compassion for the father, their affection for the man, every nobler feeling was roused, and they privately determined to rescue the young man from the prison that night, under the conviction that De Burgh, having already paid the tribute due to justice and his honour, would secretly rejoice at the preservation of the life of his son. But they little knew the heart of this noble magistrate. By some accident their determination reached his ear; he instantly removed his son from the prison to his own house, and after partaking with him the office of the holy communion, after giving and receiving a mutual forgiveness, he caused him to be hung at his own door.

The father immediately resigned his office; and after his death, which speedily followed that of his son, the citizens fixed over the door of the house a skull and bones, which remain there to this day.

Cure for Stammering.

Those (a correspondent assures us) who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation—by *perseverance* for three or four months in the simple remedy of *reading aloud with the teeth closed*, for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple process adds—"I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy."

Literary Gazette.

Cure for the Jaundice.

Cut a ripe lemon in two parts and take out the seeds; procure as much turmeric as will lay on the end of a knife, with about five grains of saffron; put them all in the place of the seeds; then stick some cloves in, and tie the two halves of the lemon together: wrap it in a sheet of paper, and roast it for one hour in potashes.—Take off the paper, and steep the lemon in a gill of white wine; afterwards cover it closely, and let it stand all night: in the morning, squeeze the lemon into the wine and strain it off. It must all be drunk off before eating.—This mixture, twice or thrice repeated, is quite sufficient for a cure.

Mirror.

Stone-Mason's Criticism.

Mr. Bowles, the vicar of Bremhill, Wilts, is accustomed occasionally to write epitaphs for the young and aged dead among his own parishioners. An epitaph of his, on an aged father and mother, written in the character of a most exemplary son—the father living to eighty-seven years—ran thus:—

"My father—my poor mother—both are gone,
And o'er your cold remains I place this stone,
In memory of your virtues. May it tell
How *long one* parent lived, and *both* how well,"
&c.

When this was shown to the stone-mason critic, (and Mr. Bowles acknowledges he has heard worse public critics in his time,) he observed, that the lines *might* do with a *little* alteration—thus:—

"My father, and my mother too, are dead,
And here I *put* this grave stone at their head;
My father lived to eighty-seven, my mother
Not quite *so long*—and *one* died after *t'other.*"

A poor Irish labourer applied to a lady for her interest to be admitted into an hospital, as he was very ill. The lady said, she only subscribed to the *lying-in* hospital. "That's the very one I want," cried Pat, in an ecstasy, "as my landlord threatens to turn me out; and, if he does, I have no place to *lie in*."

HARD TIMES.

The wife of a sexton in a country village was haranguing her neighbours on the hardness of the times, when a countryman came up, and offered some ducks for sale:—"Ducks," said the wife, "how can you suppose I can purchase ducks, when my husband has not *buried a living soul* these last three months."

A country paper describing the effects of a late thunderstorm, says, "several cattle *were killed*, but fortunately *no lives lost*."

TO A LADY, ON HEARING HER SING.

"Angels ever bright and fair,
Take, oh take me to your care!"
While you implore the angels' care,
In strains so sweet, so soft, so rare,
I tremble lest you should be heard,
And they should take you at your word.

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, said with great simplicity, "Oh, dear no, Sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

AN IGNORANT COMMUNICANT.

An ignorant soldier of Quebec, observing some of his comrades stay behind him at church asked them, on their coming out, what was the reason? They told him, jeeringly, that the parson had treated them with some wine. "No other liquor?" says the fellow. Seeing he swallowed the bait, they answered, that he might have what liquor he chose. Next Sunday he staid to have his share; and when the clergyman offered him the wine, he put up his hand to his head, in token of salutation, and said, modestly, "Please your reverence, *I should prefer punch*."

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	289	a	290	dollars each
Do. Patriot	289	a	290	do. do.
Plata macuquina	16½	a	16¾	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17¾	a	18¼	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	17¾	a	18¼	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	55	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	3¼	a		pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	18¼	a		per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	43	a	45	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	37	a	38	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	39	a	40	do. do.
Do. salted	33	a	34	do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a	15	do. each.
Nutria Skins	4½	a	4¾	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	60	a	65	do. per dozen
Wool, common	12	a	14	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	26	a	28	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	20	a	22	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	32	a	34	
Deer skins per dozen	14	a	16	
Hair, long	85	a	90	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	40	a	45	do. do.
Jerked Beef	20	a	24	do per quintal
Tallow, melted	16	a	18	do. per. arrb'a
Horns	250	a	400	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a		*none*
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1¼	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 292 dollars. The lowest price 285 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3¼ pence. The lowest ditto 3¼ pence.

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